



CONVERSATIONAL HINDI

For

Aap kii Pustak kahaā haī?
(Where is your book?)



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Maadhyamik Vaarataalaapiya Hindi Paāthykram

VIDYAARTHII-PUSTIKAA – PUPILS BOOK

Ministry of Education, Fiji – Shikshaa Mantraalay, Fiji

CONVERSATIONAL HINDI FOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

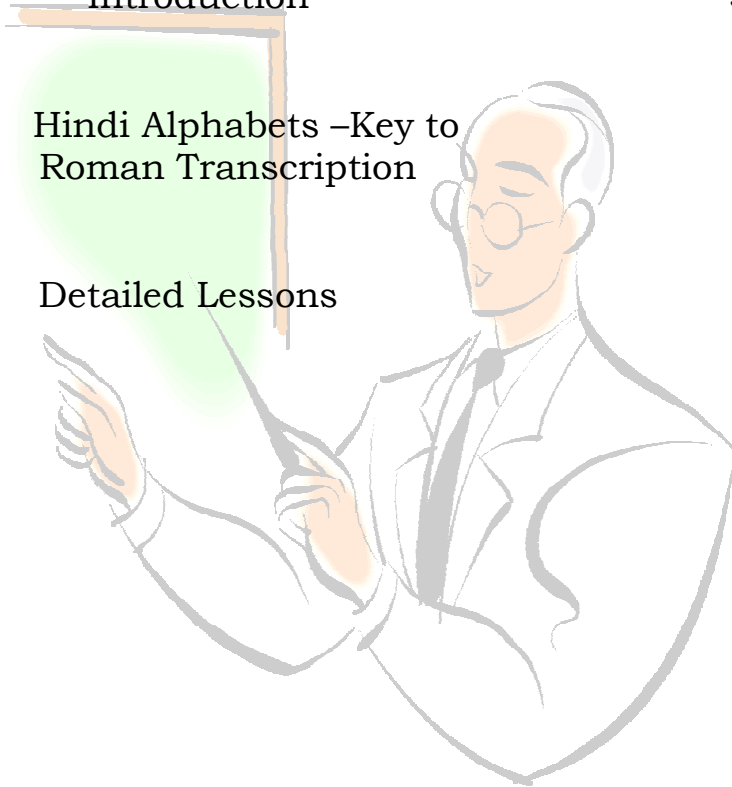
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, FIJI
CONVERSATIONAL HINDI

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Introduction

Namaste Bachcho!

Welcome to this Conversational Hindi Language Programme that is designed specifically for you and we hope by the end of this programme, you should be able to learn, understand and speak the Hindi Language.

Fiji is a multiracial country and an important policy of the Government is to promote multiculturalism in schools. We believe that when you learn to communicate with each other's Language, you are helping the Fiji multiracial communities to understand each other better and help build a better Fiji where we can all live in harmony.

You already have your own mother tongue. You are being taught in the English Language in your school; however, there is also the need for you to understand and speak the Hindi Language.

This programme starts in Class 6 and Form 4 and they are recorded in CD's to allow you and your teachers to progress at your own level. The lesson will be oral, aiming purely at oral communication on subjects related to everyday life situation. You will have very little written work to do and each lesson will be about 8 to 10 minutes long.

We hope you will enjoy the programme and also learn a lot from it.

Conversational Hindi

Hindi Alphabet

Keys to Roman Transcript

<u>Vowels</u>				
अ	a	as	in	as <u>se</u> mbl <u>y</u>
आ	aa	as	in	ar <u>t</u>
इ	i	as	in	s <u>i</u> t
ई	ii/ee	as	in	se <u>a</u> t/me <u>e</u> t
उ	u	as	in	p <u>u</u> t
ऊ	uu	as	in	mo <u>o</u> n
ए	e	as	in	ne <u>t</u>
ऐ	ai	as	in	pa <u>i</u> nt
ओ	o	as	in	h <u>o</u> t
औ	au	as	in	au <u>t</u> o
<u>Consonants</u>				
क	ka	as	in	tru <u>ck</u>
ख	kha	as	in	<u>kh</u> aki
ग	ga	as	in	ga <u>m</u> e
घ	gh	as	in	<u>gh</u> ee
च	cha	as	in	<u>ch</u> urch
छ	chha	as	in	<u>chh</u> otaa (small)
ज	ja	as	in	<u>J</u> ug
झ	jha	as	in	<u>jh</u> oot (lie)
ट	tha	as	in	<u>T</u> om
ठ	thh	as	in	paath <u>th</u> shaalaa(school)
ड	da	as	in	<u>D</u> octor
ड़	ṛa	as	in	laṛa <u>ṛ</u> kaa (boy)

ढ	dha	as	in	<u>dh</u> akkan(lid)
त	Ta	as	in	<u>T</u> avioka
थ	tha	as	in	<u>Th</u> roat
द	da	as	in	<u>D</u> avui
ध	dha	as	in	<u>dh</u> onaa (wash)
न	na	as	in	<u>N</u> ut
प	pa	as	in	<u>P</u> en
फ	pha	as	in	<u>Ph</u> one
ब	ba	as	in	<u>B</u> ill
भ	bha	as	in	<u>Bh</u> indii
म	ma	as	in	<u>M</u> ore
य	ya	as	in	<u>Y</u> es
र	ra	as	in	<u>R</u> un
ल	La	as	in	<u>L</u> ove
व	va	as	in	<u>W</u> atch
श	sha	as	in	<u>Sh</u> out
स	sa	as	in	<u>S</u> un
ह	ha	as	in	<u>H</u> ouse

Nasal Sound

This sign is used to denote nasal sound e.g. haĩ and huĩ.

LESSON 1

This programme, **Conversational Hindi Intermediate Level**, is designed for the students who have covered the Beginners Level. This programme hopes to revise and expand on the work covered in the Beginners Level.

RADIO TEACHER

A very warm welcome to our programme, Conversational Hindi.

Radio Teacher: ‘Namaste Bachcho’

Class: ‘Namaste Gurujii’

We are happy to learn that you have enjoyed your Conversational Hindi Programme for the Beginners last year while you were in Class 5 and Form 3. This year we would introduce to you the Intermediate level of the programme where you would learn more about the Hindi Language and Culture.

Now boys and girls, let us begin our lesson for the day.

Today, we will teach you how to say in Hindi – “Come and have meal”

In Hindi we say:

R T: “Aao bhojan karē” means “Come and have meal”.

Now boys and girls say this sentence 3 times.

R T: “Aao bhojan karē”

Class: “Aao bhojan karē...Aao bhojan karē...Aao bhojan karē”

Very good

RT: “Aao bhojan karē” means “Come and have meal”.

Now children say this word after me 3 times. **Bhojan...bhojan...bhojan.**

Radio Teacher: “Aao bhojan karē”.

Now boys and girls! We want you to take your friend’s name and call him or her to have meal.

Listen to these sentences and repeat after me 3 times.

RT: “Rita, aao bhojan karē”

Class: “Rita, aao bhojan karē... Rita, aao bhojan karē... Rita, aao bhojan karē”

RT: “Timoci, aao bhojan karē.”

Class: “Timoci, aao bhojan karē...Timoci, aao bhojan karē..Timoci, aao bhojan karē.”

RT: “Ramesh, aao bhojan karē.”

Class: “ Ramesh, aao bhojan karē...Ramesh, aao bhojan karē...Ramesh, aao bhojan karē.”

RT: “Salote, aao bhojan karē.”

Class: “Salote, aao bhojan karē...Salote, aao bhojan karē...Salote, aao bhojan karē”

Boys and girls you may also take the person’s name in the end.

Listen to us:

RT: “Aao bhojan, karē Mukesh”

RT: “Aao bhojan, karē Salote”

Now boys and girls! Practice these sentences again with your friend but this time say the name at the end.

RT: “Aao bhojan, karē Mukesh.”

Class: “Aao bhojan, karē Mukesh.”

If they had already eaten, they would say “Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa.”

Now repeat these sentences after me: 3 times

RT: “Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa.”

Now boys repeat after me:

RT: “Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa.”

Boys: “Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa... Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa... Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar liyaa.”

Now girls repeat after me: (3 times)

RT: “Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar lii... Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan Kar lii... Dhanyavaad, Maĩ ne bhojan kar lii.”

RT: ‘Aao chaaye piye.’

“Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne chaaye pee lii.”

‘Come and have tea’ ‘Thank you, I already had tea.

RT: ‘Aao chaaye piye’.

Class: ‘Aao chaaye piye... Aao chaaye piye... Aao chaaye piye.’

RT: “Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne chaaye pee lii.”

Class: “Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne chaaye pee lii... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne chaaye pee lii... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne chaaye pee lii”.

RT: ‘Aao paanii piye. Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne paanii pee liyaa.’

‘Come and have water.’ ‘Thank you, I already had water.’

RT: ‘Aao paanii piye.’

Class: ‘Aao paanii piye...Aao paanii piye... Aao paanii piye.’

RT: “Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne paanii pee liyaa”

Class: “Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne paanii pee liyaa...Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne paanii pee liyaa... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne paanii pee liyaa”.

RT: ‘Aao sharbat piye. Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne sharbat pee lii.’

RT: ‘Come and have juice.’ ‘Thank you, I already had juice.’
Class: ‘Aao sharbat piye.’
‘Aao sharbat piye... Aao sharbat piye... Aao sharbat piye.’

RT: ‘Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne sharbat pee lii.’

R T: Boys and Girls ‘sharbat’ is feminine that is why we say: ‘Maĩ ne sharbat pee lii.’
Class: ‘Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne sharbat pee lii... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne sharbat pee lii... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne sharbat pee lii.’

Listen to this sentence:

RT: ‘Aao duudh piye. Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne duudh pee liyaa.’

‘Come and have milk.’ ‘Thank you, I already had milk.’

Class: ‘Aao duudh piye... Aao duudh piye...Aao duudh piye’.

RT: ‘Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne duudh pee liyaa.’

Class: ‘Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne duudh pee liyaa... Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne duudh pee liyaa...Dhanyavaad, maĩ ne duudh pee liyaa.’

Note

Sharing of Food

People who have food must share this with those who have no food at eating time. People who share are liked, loved and respected. Life would be wonderful if everyone had what he/she needs. Let us share food and everything else that we can afford with those who need them.

Boys and girls, we have now come to the end of our program for today. Till we meet again next week, we are your Radio Teachers saying:

“Namaste” Bachcho... (Class say) **Namaste Gurujii**

Conversational Hindi – Intermediate Level

Cooking Food
Bhojan Pakaanaa



Tomatoes - Tamataar



Boiled Rice - Bhaat



Roti - Rotii

Food – Bhojan



Carrots - Gaajar



Jack fruit – Kathal



Garlic -
Lahsun

Onion - Pyaaj

Oil – Tel

Potatoes - Aaluu



Egg plant - Baigan



Okra – Bhindii



Chillies - Miirchaa



Carrots - Gaajar

LESSON 2

“Namaste! Bachcho.” (Pause 3 seconds) Boys and girls you say: ‘**Namaste Gurujii.**’
We hope you are all fine and waiting for this programme. Do you remember what we learnt last week? (Pause 3 seconds)

Yes, we taught you how to say in Hindi “Come and have meal”.
Do you still remember how we say this in Hindi?

Listen first and then repeat after us:

R T:	“Aao bhojan karē.”...	Class: “Aao bhojan karē.”
R T:	“Lata aao bhojan karē”....	Class: “Lata aao bhojan karē”
R T:	“Aao chaaye piye, Jagdish”...	Class: “Aao chaaye piye, Jagdish”
R T:	“Aao sharbat piye, Salote”...	Class: “Aao sharbat piye, Salote”
R T:	“Aao bhojan karē, Vani.”...	Class: “Aao bhojan karē, Vani.”
R T:	“Aao bhojan karē, Serevi.”...	Class: “Aao bhojan karē, Serevi.”

Boys and girls, we want you to practice with your friends in your spare time whatever you learn in this programme.

Today, we would teach you how to say in Hindi: “Where is your book?”

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”**
R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”** means (Where is your book?)
Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”**
Class: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”...:“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”**
Very good.

Now turn to your friend and ask him/her this question:

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”**
Class: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai?”**
Very good

Now add your friend’s name at the end.

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai, Sera?”**
RT: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai, Rupeni?”**

Now boys and girls, practice this sentence with your friends but this time say the name at the end.

Class: **“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai... (Friend’s name)?”** Means (Where is your book?)
“Aap kii pustak kahaā hai, Sakiusa?”

Now listen to the answer: **“Merii pustak ghar par hai”** ‘My book is at home.’

Say these sentences after me two times.

R T: **“Aap kii kalam kahaā hai?”** (Where is your pencil?)

Class: “Aap kii kalam kahañ hai?”... “Aap kii kalam kahañ hai?”

R T: “Merii kalam ghar par hai” (My pencil is at home.)

Class: “Merii kalam ghar par hai...Merii kalam ghar par hai.”

R T: “Aap kaa ruulaa kahañ hai?” (Where is your ruler?)

Class: “Aap kaa ruulaa kahañ hai... “Aap kaa ruulaa kahañ hai?”

R T: “Meraa ruulaa bag mẽ hai.” (My ruler is in my bag.)

Class: “Meraa ruulaa bag mẽ hai...Meraa ruulaa bag mẽ hai.”

R T: “Aap kaa pen kahañ hai?” (Where is your pen?)

Class: “Aap kaa pen kahañ hai?”... “Aap kaa pen kahañ hai?”

R T: “Meraa pen tebul par hai.” (My pen is on the table.)

Class: “Meraa pen tebul par hai...Meraa pen tebul par hai.”

Dhanyavaad bachcho!

Note

Right time and place for everything

Be neat and tidy at all times. There is a right place and a right time for everything. Do the right thing at the right place and time. Time and Tide wait for no one. Let us create a neat, clean, happy and healthy environment.

Till our next lesson we are your hosts – saying: Namaste boys and girls.

Juice – Sharbat



Water - Paanii



Tea – Chaaye



Jug – Jug



Drinking Bowl -
Pyaalaa



Kettle – Ketalii



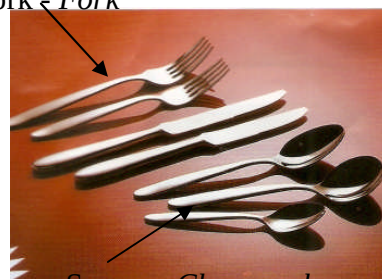
Plate - Plet



Ice-Cream – ice cream



Fork – Fork



Spoon – Chammach

Pot - Handii



Milk - Duudh



Knife - Chuurii



LESSON 3

‘Namaste’ Bachcho and ‘Namaste’ teachers who are listening to our programme today.

Class: ‘Namaste Gurujii.’

Boys and girls, do you remember what we learnt in our last program?

Did you say: **“Aap kii pustak kahaã hai?”**

Very Good.

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaã hai?”**

“Aap kii pustak kahaã hai?” means “Where is your book?”

Now get in pairs and ask and answer the following questions. Remember you may also add your friend’s name at the end of question.

R T: **“Aap kii pustak kahaã hai, Reena?”**

Class: **“Aap kii pustak kahaã hai, Reena?”**

R T: **“Merii pustak ghar par hai”**

Class: **“Merii pustak ghar par hai” ... “Merii pustak ghar par hai.”**

“Aap kii pen kahaã hai, Reena?”

“Meraa pen bag mẽ hai”

“Aap kaa ruulaa kahaã hai?”

“Meraa ruulaa bag mẽ hai”

Bahut achchaa.

R T: ‘Bahut achchaa’ means very good.

Boys and girls, today we would teach you the counting numbers from 1 to 10.

Listen to me: as I count my fingers

‘Ek’

‘Do’

‘Teen’

‘Chaar’

‘Paãch’

‘Chah’

‘Saat’

‘Aath’

‘Nau’

‘Das’

Now boys and girls, count the numbers after me from 1 to 10. When we say **‘Ek’** or one then show one finger. When we say **‘Do’** or two, show two fingers, right up to **‘Das’** or ten when we show all the fingers of both our hands.

Let's begin counting:

'Ek'	-	1
'Do'	-	2
'Teen'	-	3
'Chaar'	-	4
'Paāch'	-	5
'Chah'	-	6
'Saat'	-	7
'Aāth'	-	8
'Nau'	-	9
'Das'	-	10

Very good boys and girls. Thank you teachers for your guidance to the students.

Now I want you all to get in pairs and take turns in counting numbers 1 to 10 in Hindi.

Ready, go!

Class: 'Ek, Do, Teen, Chaar.....Das'

'Bahut achchaa'!

Note

The Desire to Excel

People admire all those who display a strong desire to excel in everything they do, like come first in class, be the first to complete the task, be the first to reach a place, be the first to climb up or down even be the first to score a goal. Being number one is like being at the top of everything. Let us attempt to achieve success like all those top people.

And this brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till our next programme, we are your Radio Teachers saying, Namaste bachcho.

Eggs - Andaa



Nest - Ghoslaa

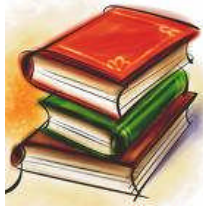


Newspaper – Samaachar Patr



Pen – Pen

Book - Pustak



Pencil - Kalam



Ruler - Ruulaa



Eyeglass - Chashmaa



Water lily/Lotus – Kamal

Tamarind - Imalii



Mango - Aam

Letter - Patra



Envelope - Lifaafaa



PawPaw - Papeetaa

Pumpkin - Kaddu



LESSON 4

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ boys and girls and the teachers. We welcome you again to our program, Conversational Hindi. Last week we learnt the counting numbers from 1 to 10 in Hindi. Now I want you to count with me, say ‘**Ek**’ or one, then clap our hands one time. When we say ‘**Do**’ or two, and then clap our hands two times. In same way we would count and clap our hands up to 10.

Boys and girls, first listen to us:

‘Ek’	-	clap hands 1 time
‘Do’	-	clap hands 2 times
‘Teen’	-	clap hands 3 times
‘Chaar’	-	clap hands 4 times
‘Paāch’	-	clap hands 5 times
‘Chah’	-	clap hands 6 times
‘Saat’	-	clap hands 7 times
‘Aaṭh’	-	clap hands 8 times
‘Nau’	-	clap hands 9 times
‘Das’	-	clap hands 10 times

Very good boys and girls.

Today we will teach you the counting numbers from 11 to 20.
First listen to us:

‘Gyaarah’	-	11
‘Baarah’	-	12
‘Terah’	-	13
‘Chaudah’	-	14
‘Pandrah’	-	15
‘Solah’	-	16
‘Sattraḥ’	-	17
‘Atṭhaarah’	-	18
‘Unnees’/‘unniis’	-	19
‘Biis’/ ‘bees’	-	20

Now boys and girls, lets count from 11 to 20 in Hindi. Say twice after me:

R T: ‘Gyaarah’
Class: ‘Gyaarah...Gyaarah’

R T: ‘Baarah’
Class: ‘Baarah...‘Baarah’

R T: ‘Terah’

Class: 'Terah.... Terah'

R T: 'Chaudah'

Class: 'Chaudah... 'Chaudah'

R T: 'Pandrah'

Class: 'Pandrah... Pandrah'

R T: 'Solah'

Class: 'Solah... Solah'

R T: 'Sattraah'

Class: 'Sattraah... 'Sattraah'

R T: 'Atṭhaarah'

Class: 'Atṭhaarah... Atṭhaarah'

R T: 'Unnees'/ 'Unniis'

Class: 'Unnees... 'Unnees'

R T: 'Bees'/ 'Biis'

Class: 'Bees... 'Bees'

'Bahut achchaa' Bachcho
Well done boys and girls!

Note

Sense of Belonging.

A lot of people often feel left out as if they do not even belong. In class too, not everyone can come first. They might be like numbers 11 to 20. Everyone must treat them well. We must display our love for everyone who belongs to a group, not hate or dislike them. Let us give our hands of support to all those who need help so that we may all win as a team.

And this brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till our next programme,

'Namaste bachcho.'

LESSON 5

NOTE: Teachers please write the substitution table on blackboard before the lesson.

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls. A very warm welcome to you and the teachers who are listening in to our programme, Conversational Hindi.

Boys and girls, do you remember the counting of numbers from 11 to 20 we learnt last week?

Say these numbers after me:

R T:	‘Gyaarah’	-	11	Class:	‘Gyaarah’
R T:	‘Baarah’	-	12	Class:	‘Baarah’
R T:	‘Terah’	-	13	Class:	‘Terah’
R T:	‘Chaudah’	-	14	Class:	‘Chaudah’
R T:	‘Pandrah’	-	15	Class:	‘Pandrah’
R T:	‘Solah’	-	16	Class:	‘Solah’
R T:	‘Sattraah’	-	17	Class:	‘Sattraah’
R T:	‘Atthaaarah’	-	18	Class:	‘Atthaaarah’
R T:	‘Unnees/unniis’	-	19	Class:	‘Unnees’
R T:	‘Bees/Biis’	-	20	Class:	‘Bees’

‘Bahut achchaa.’

Let us learn how to converse further in Hindi.

In Hindi we say, “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?” “What do you want?”

Now boys and girls, it’s your turn to say twice after me:

R T: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”
Class: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye... “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”
Bahut achchaa

Now let’s add someone’s name at the end

R T: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye, Kara?”
R T: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye, Liku?”

Boys and girls turn to your neighbour and ask him or her what he/ she wants.
You can ask the same question in a different way:

R T: “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?” (Do you want water?)
Say this sentence twice after me
Class: “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?”... “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?”
R T: “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?”
‘Bahut achchaa’.

Now boys and girls instead of ‘paanii’, we would substitute other words as given in the substitution table:

Kyaa aap ko	Paanii	Chaahiye?
	chaaye (tea)	
	Duudh (milk)	
	Sharbat (juice)	

Please practice these sentences:

Now let us answer this with

R T: “Jii haã” ‘yes’

Class: “Jii haã”

Let’s give the answer in negative form.

R T: “Jii nahĩ” (No)

Say twice after me.

R T: “Jii nahĩ”

Class: “Jii nahĩ” ... “Jii nahĩ”

Boys and girls, lets answer in a longer way.

“Jii nahĩ, mujhe paanii nahĩ chaahiye”. (No, I do not want water).

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Jii” nahĩ, mujhe paanii nahii chaahiye”

Class: “Jii nahĩ, mujhe paanii nahii chaahiye”

RT: “Jii nahĩ, mujhe nahii chaahiye” [repeat]

‘Bahut achchaa.’

Note

Boys and girls, every religious group has some customs and certain beliefs. These are also common among the Indians.

Food and books are given a lot of respect. We do not step on the food particles, which are dropped on the floor. We pick them up and give them to the dogs, cats, and birds. We do not throw leftover food in the rubbish bins but leave them outside for the birds and animals to eat.

Books are also given a lot of respect. We do not sit on the books or step on the books or pages that may be lying on the floor. If the books touch our feet accidentally, then we pick them up. In our next lessons, we would tell you more about the Indian customs and beliefs.

Till our next program, we are your Radio Teachers saying: Namaste bachcho.

LESSON 6

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ boys and girls. Namaste to the teachers also who are listening in to our programme. Last week we learnt how to say in Hindi “What do you want?” In Hindi we say,

R T: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”
Class: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”

Practice this sentence with your friends:

R T: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”
Class: “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”... “Aap ko kyaa chaahiye?”

R T: “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?” (Do you want water?)
Class: “Kyaa aap ko paanii chaahiye?”

R T: “Jii nahī, mujhe paanii nahī chaahiye”. (No, I do not want water.)
Class: “Jii nahī, mujhe paanii nahī chaahiye”.

“Dhanyavaad” Bachcho.

Bachcho means group of children.

Boys and girls today we would learn how to tell time in Hindi.

I am sure you know what we call a watch or a clock in Hindi. On page 23 there is the picture of a clock.

In Hindi we say:

R T: ‘Gharīi, Gharīi’
Gharīi means a watch or a clock.

It is 5 o’clock. In Hindi we say:

R T: “Paāch baje haī.”
Say 2 times after me:

R T: “Paāch baje haī”
Class: “Paāch baje haī”... “Paāch baje haī”

Remember boys and girls, you have learnt the Hindi numerals. So you can easily tell the time in hour from 10’clock to 12 o’clock. Now I will call the hour or number and you will say

“..... Baje haī”

e.g. “Aaṭh”

Class: “Aaṭh baje haī”
R T: “Das”
Class: “Das baje haī”.

If it is in the morning we say

R T: “Subaha”

“It is 8 am”. In Hindi we say:

R T: “Subaha ke aath baje hai”.

For “Afternoon” we say:

R T: “Shaam ke teen baje hai” (It is 3.00 pm)

For night boys and girls, we say:

R T: “Raat” “Raat”. Raat

Say “Raat after me 3 times:

R T: “Raat.”

Class: “Raat...Raat...Raat.”

“Bahut achcha”.

We hope that in your spare time you will practice amongst yourself what you have learnt in Hindi.

Note

Receiving Guests

Apart from meeting and greeting guests at home, it is very important to serve them a glass of cool water and juice or **sharbat**. This must happen well before offering snacks or other food. No one should be allowed to remain thirsty. It is very bad manners not to serve these drinks early.

Till our next programme, we are your hosts saying: Namaste bachcho!



Clock - Ghaṛii



Fijian Fan - Pānkhā - Electric Fan



Hill - Pahaar



Waterfall - Jharnā

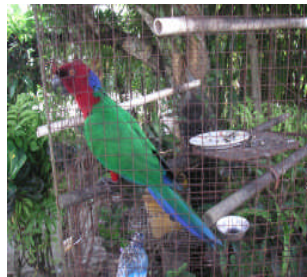
Moon - Chāand



Hurricane - Tuufaan



Sun – Suuraj



Parrot - Tota

LESSON 7

‘Namaste boys and girls. A very warm welcome once again to our programme, Conversational Hindi. Let us revise the time we learnt in Hindi in our last programme.

“Paāch baje haī” (It is 5 o’clock).

Say after me twice:

R T: “Paāch baje haī”

Class: “Paāch baje haī...Paāch baje haī”

Bahut achchaa.

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Subaha ke aāṭh baje haī”.

Class: “Subaha ke aāṭh baje haī...Subaha ke aāṭh baje haī”.

R T: “Shaam ke teen baje haī”.

Class: “Shaam ke teen baje haī...Shaam ke teen baje haī”.

And say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Shaam ke teen baje haī”.

Class: “Shaam ke teen baje haī...Shaam ke teen baje haī”.

R T: “Raat ke gyaarah baje haī” means: (It is 11 o’clock at night.)

Class: “Raat ke gyaarah baje haī...Raat ke gyaarah baje haī”

In this programme we will talk about time more specifically:

R T: “Abhii saat bajne wale haī” means (It is about 7 o’clock).

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Abhii saat bajne wale haī”

Class: “Abhii saat bajne wale haī...Abhii saat bajne wale haī”

Turn to your neighbour and practice this sentence taking turns:

R T: “Abhii saat bajne wale haī”

Class: “Abhii saat bajne wale haī...Abhii saat bajne wale haī”

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Shaam ke chaar bajne wale haī.” means

(It is about 4 o’clock in the afternoon).

Class: “Shaam ke chaar bajne wale haī...Shaam ke chaar bajne wale haī”

Listen to this sentence:

R T: “Raat ke das bajne wale haī” means (It is about 10 o’clock at night).

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Raat ke das bajne wale haī”.

Class: “Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ...Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ”.

Now get in pairs and practice this sentence, taking turns.

R T: “Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ”

Class: “Raat ke das bajne wale ha...Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ”

Note

Value Time

Everyone must value time. Don't kill time, time will kill you. Do today what you have to do tomorrow. Do now what you have to do today. Famous Hindi poet, Kabir Daas said:

Jo kal karnaa hai (What you have to do tomorrow) **so aaj kar** (Do today.) **Jo aaj karnaa hai** (What you have to do today) **so ab kar.** (Do now)

Time is precious. Any time lost will never be regained.

“Dhanyavaad” (Thank you).

And this brings us to our programme for today. Till we meet again in our next programme, Namaste boys and girls and the teachers!

LESSON 8

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ boys and girls and teachers! We extend to you all a very warm welcome to our programme, Conversational Hindi. Let us first revise briefly what we have learnt in our programme last time.

R T: “Abhii saat bajne wale haĩ”.

Say after me twice:

R T: “Abhii saat bajne wale haĩ”.

Class: “Abhii saat bajne wale haĩ...Abhii saat bajne wale haĩ”.

Now say this sentence after me twice:

R T: “Shaam ke chaar bajne wale haĩ”.

Class: “Shaam ke chaar bajne wale haĩ”.

Say this sentence twice me after me also:

R T: “Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ”

Class: “Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ...Raat ke das bajne wale haĩ”
“Bahut achchaa”

We hope you would practice in your spare time whatever you have learnt. Today boys and girls, we would teach you how to ask simple questions and also give answers. I am asking this question to the whole class:

R T: “Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte haĩ?”

It means – “Do you want to play?”

Now ask this question twice after me:

R T: “Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte haĩ?”

Class: “Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte haĩ...“Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte haĩ?”

What is the answer to this question in English boys and girls?

(Yes! we want to play)

In Hindi you would say:

R T: “Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte haĩ”.

Class: “Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte haĩ...Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte haĩ.”
“Bahut achchaa.”

CULTURE

Boys and girls, let's us also learn some cultural aspects of the Indian community. Today, we would throw some light on the Holi Festival. As Diwali is the festival of lights, Holi is the colorful festival. The festival is celebrated in the beginning of the year. This is spring time with beautiful flowers all around.

The farmers harvest their first crop during Holi. Prayers are held and the Almighty is thanked for the good harvest. Varieties of dishes and sweets are cooked and shared with everyone – young and old, rich and the poor including the neighbours.

Holi is also a time when people forget their old rivalry and enmity and become friends again. People visit one another's homes and greet "Holi Shubh ho" meaning "Happy Holi".

They colour one another's face with gulaal – a sweet smelling pink coloured powder. Holi festival has religious importance also. The Demon King Harnakashyap was killed because he declared himself God and was ill-treating even his own son Prahalaad who refused to recognize him as God.

Another reason for the celebration of Holi is the death of Pootanaa who came to feed Lord Krishna with poisoned milk.

Houses and the surroundings are cleaned during Holi, which is good for our health. Boys and girls, you have learnt the importance of the Holi Festival. We hope you would visit your Indian friends during Holi and learn more about this colourful festival.

This brings us to the end of the programme for today.

Namaste bachcho.

Holi – festival of colours



Swing – Jhuulaa

Playing - Khelnaa



See-saw



Bucket - Baaltii



Exercise – Vaayaam/Kasarat



LESSON 9

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ boys and girls and teachers! A very warm welcome to you all to our programme. Before we take the new lesson, let us briefly revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

R T: “**Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte hai?**”

In English it means: (Do you want to play?)

Say after me twice:

“**Kyaa aap khelnaa chaahte hai?**”

Now say this sentence also twice after me:

R T: “**Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte hai?**”

Class: “**Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte hai... Jii haã, hum khelnaa chaahte hai.**”

And say this last sentence also twice after me:

R T: “**Jii nahii, hum nahii khelnaa chaahte hai?**”

Class: “**Jii nahii, hum nahii khelnaa chaahte hai...Jii nahii, hum nahii khelnaa chaahte hai?**”

“Bahut achcha”

R T: “**Maĩ beemar huũ, maĩ nahii khelnaa chaahtaa?**”

It means – (I am sick. I do not want to play.)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “**Mai beemar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chaahtaa?**”.

Class: “**Mai beemar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chaahtaa...Mai beemaar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chaahtaa?**”.

While boys will say “**khelnaa chaahtaa?**”

But girls will say “**khelnaa chahtii?**”.

Now I want all the girls to say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “**Mai beemar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chahtii?**”.

Girls: “**Mai beemar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chahtii...Mai beemar huu, maĩ nahii khelnaa chahtii?**”.

Now all the boys say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “**Mai beemar huu, mai nahii khelnaa chaahtaa?**”.

Boys: “**Mai beemar huu, mai nahii khelnaa chaahtaa...Mai beemaar huu, mai nahii khelnaa chaahtaa?**”.

Listen to the next sentence:

R T: “**Pitaajii beemar hai, maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa?**”

It means “My father is sick and I cannot go to school.”

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”.

Class: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa...Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”.

Again the boys would say – “jaa saktaa”, but the girls would say – “jaa saktii”.

Now all the girls say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii”.

Girls: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii...Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii”.

All the boys say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”

Boys: “Pitaajii beemar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa...“Pitaajii beemaar haī, maī paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”

“Bahut achchaa” boys and girls, and thank you teachers for your guidance.

Now listen to this sentence:

R T: “Uskii maa aspataal mē hai”. (Repeat).

It means – (His or her mother is in hospital)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Uskii maā aspataal mē hai”.

Class: “Uskii maā aspataal mē hai...Uskii maā aspataal mē hai”.

The new words we have learnt in this lesson are:

R T: “Beemar”

“Beemar” means “sick”

Class: “Beemar”

R T: “nahii”, “nahii” means (no)

Class: “nahii”

R T: “Paathshaalaa”

R T: “Paathshaalaa” means (school)

Class: “Paathshaalaa”

R T: “Aspataal”

“Aspataal” means (hospital)

Class: “Aspataal”

“Dhanyavaad” Thank you boys and girls and the teachers.

Note

Pleasant Speech (Meethee Vaanii)

Boys and Girls it is very important to be polite in our day to day speech with others. Nothing can do better than **Meethee Vaanii** (pleasant speech) in normal times. This is a wonderful way of gaining respect and winning friends. **Meethee Vaanii** (pleasant speech) will provide us lifelong friendship like in the legend of Lord Krishna and Sudaama, where Sudaama had to manage with **Meethee Vaanii** alone in the absence of expensive gifts for his friend Krishna.

We have come to the end of the programme. Till we meet again, Namaste bachcho!

LESSON 10

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ boys and girls and teachers! Welcome to our own programme, Conversational Hindi. Let us first look at what we learnt last week:

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtaa”

“I am sick. I do not want to play”.

All the boys say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtaa”

Boys: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtaa...” “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtaa”

Now the girls say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtii”

Girls: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ khelnaa nahii chaahtii”

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”

Boys: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa”

RT: “Maĩ beemaar huũ, maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii”

R T: “Uskii maã aspataal mẽ hai.”

Class: “Uskii maã aspataal mẽ hai...” “Uskii maã aspataal mẽ hai.”

“Bahut achchaa”

Boys and girls, we would now learn how to converse or talk in Hindi using simple and short sentences:

Listen to these sentences:

“Can you write?”

In Hindi we say:

R T: “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?” “Can you write?”

Class: “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?”... “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?”

It means: (Can you swim?)

R T: “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?”

Class: “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?”... “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?”

It means :(Can you jump?)

R T: “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?”

Class: “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?”... “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap gaa sakte hai?” It means: (Can you sing a song?)
Gaanaa means a song

R T: “Kyaa aap gaa sakte hai?”

Class: “Kyaa aap gaanaa gaa sakte hai?”... “Kyaa aap gaa sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?” means: (Can you dance?)

Now boys and girls say this sentence after me twice:

R T: “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?”

Class: “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?”... “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?”

Bahut achchaa, boys and girls.

We again request you to practice in your spare time with your friends whatever you learnt in the Conversational Hindi programme. We hope you are also reading the Manual. The ‘Pictorial Knowledge’ page has been found to be very useful for you students.

Note

Play Time

All work and no play will make Jack a dull boy. Don’t forget the saying. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. There is a healthy mind in a healthy body. No one should shy away from playing games, conversing, singing or simply laughing away. All these would make you feel good.

This brings us now to the end of this term. We hope you have gained useful knowledge on the Conversational Hindi and the cultural aspects.

Namaste Bachcho.

LESSON 11

RADIO TEACHER

‘Namaste’ Bachcho and Teachers who are listening to our programme, Conversational Hindi. In our lesson, we learnt these sentences.

Say these sentences after me:

R T: “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?” It means (Can you write?)

R T: “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?”

Class: “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?” ... “Kyaa aap likh sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?” means (Can you swim?)

Class: “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?” ... “Kyaa aap tair sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?” means (Can you jump?)

Class: “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?” ... “Kyaa aap kuud sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap gaanaa gaa sakte hai?” means (Can you sing a song?)

Class: “Kyaa aap gaanaa gaa sakte hai?” ... “Kyaa aap gaanaa gaa sakte hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?” means (Can you dance?)

Class: “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?” ... “Kyaa aap naach sakte hai?”

Bahut Achchaa bachcho.

Boys and girls do you ever get sick?

Yes, we all get sick at times. “Sick” means “Beemaar”

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

Class: “Maĩ beemaar huũ....Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

Turn to your friends and tell him or her in Hindi that you are sick.

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

Class: “Maĩ beemaar huũ....Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

R T: “Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

Class: “Maĩ beemaar huũ....Maĩ beemaar huũ.”

R T: “Mujhe bukhaar hai.” means (I have fever.)

Now turn to your friend and tell him or her in Hindi

R T: “Mujhe bukhaar hai.”

Class: “Mujhe bukhaar hai.”

Let us now look at other sickness:

R T: **‘Sardii’, Sardii’**
 ‘Sardii’ means (cold.)

R T: **“Mujhe sardii hai.” means (I have a cold.)**
Class: **“Mujhe sardii hai.... Class: “Mujhe sardii hai.”**
Very good.

R T: **“Mere pet me dard hai.” means “I have pain in my stomach.”**
R T: **‘Mere’ means ‘mine’**
Class: **‘Mere...mere...mere’**

R T: **‘Pet’ means ‘stomach’**
Class: **‘stomach...stomach...stomach’**

R T: **“Dard” means ‘Pain’**
Class: **‘Dard...Dard...Dard’**

Now say this sentence after me:

R T: **“Mere pet mẽ dard hai”**
Class: **“Mere pet mẽ dard hai...Mere pet mẽ dard hai...Mere pet mẽ dard hai”**

Bahut Achchaa boys and girls! That brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till we meet again, Namaste bachcho.

‘Namaste Teachers.’

Swimming – *Tairnaa*



Dancing - *Nachnaa*



Singing – *Geet gaanaa*



Writing - *Likhnaa*



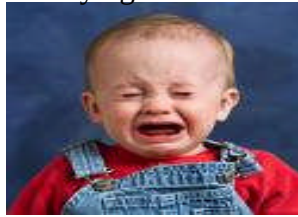
Mother - *Maã*



Laughing – *Hãsnaa*



Crying – *Ronaa*



Bananas - *Kelaa*



Coconut - *Naariyal*



Lemon - *Nimbuu*



Coconut - *Naariyal*



LESSON 12

RADIO TEACHER

“Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers.

Boys and girls do you remember what we learnt in our lesson.

Yes, **“Maĩ beemaar huũ.”**

Say after me twice:

R T: **“Maĩ beemaar huũ.”**

Class: **“Maĩ beemaar huũ.” “Maĩ beemaar huũ.”**

Today, we will teach you to ask your friend if he or she is sick.

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”** means (Are you sick?)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”** (Pause 10 seconds)

Class: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”... “Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”**

You can also add your friend’s name at the end.

Listen to us:

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai, Shereen?”**

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai, Kumar?”**

Now practice with your friend next to you, add his or her name at the end.

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai, Salote?”**

Class: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai ... (friend’s name).....”**

R T: **“Kyaa aap beemaar hai, Tomasi?”**

Now take your friend’s name and ask if he or she is sick.

Bahut Achchaa!

Now ask your friend in Hindi what happened to him or her.

Listen to us first.

R T: **“Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai, Kumar?”**

R T: **“Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai?”** means (What is your problem?)

Now ask Shereen what is her problem.

Listen to me first:

R T: **“Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai, Shereen?”**

Now boys and girls ask Shereen.

Class: **“Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai, Shereen?”**

Now take your friend’s name and ask what has happened to her.

Listen to the various answers now:

R T: “**Mere pet mẽ dard haĩ.**” (I have a stomach ache.)

Class: “**Mere pet mẽ dard haĩ.**”

R T: “**Mere kaan mẽ dard hai.**” (I have an ear ache.)

Class: “**Mere kaan mẽ dard hai.**”

R T: “**Mere d̄aat mẽ dard hai.**” (I have a toothache.)

Class: “**Mere d̄aat mẽ dard hai.**”

R T: “**Mere sar mẽ dard hai.**” (I have a headache.)

Class: “**Mere sar mẽ dard hai.**”

Boys and girls practice with your friends whatever you have learnt in the class.

Note

Don't be the Silent One

Hindi speakers love talking, asking questions and answering as well as they can. They always have polite conversation on. It is not rude to questions as long as you are polite in your approach.

Till we meet again next week ‘Namaste’ Bachcho!

LESSON 13

NOTE: Teachers please write substitution table on blackboard before the lesson.

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho. Namaste teachers.

Before we learn something new let's revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

“Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”

R T: “Kyaa aap beemaar hai?” (Repeat)

Class: “Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”... “Kyaa aap beemaar hai?”

Do you know the meaning of this sentence?

Yes, it means

R T: “Are you sick?”

Class: “Are you sick?”

We also learnt to say in Hindi. - “What is your problem?”

Please tell your teacher in Hindi.

In Hindi we say:

R T: “Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai?”

RT: “Aap ko kyaa takaliif hai?”...

R T: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.” means (Let's go to the shop.)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R T: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.” (Let's go to the shop.)

Class: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.” “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.”

Now study the substitution table below:

Chalo	Dukaan (shop)	Chalẽ.
	ghar (home)	
	Labasa	
	Kadavu	
	paathshaalaa	

Bahut achchaa bachcho and thank you teachers for your guidance.

Note

Be a Good Friend

A friend in need is a friend in deed. Be a good friend at all times. Be a friend in sickness as well as in good health. Never being a fair weather friend. We are always judged for what we do during bad times. Life would be quite miserable without friends. Friends make our life happy, bright and worth living.

This brings us to the end of our programme today. Till our next lesson, Namaste bachcho and the teacher



Handkerchief – *Ruumaal*



Towel – *Tauligaa*

Leafy vegetables – *Bhaaji*



Apples – *Aapul*



Leafy vegetables –
Bhaaji



Fruits – *Phal*



Kavika – *Jaamun*

Pineapple – *Anaras*



Watermelon – *Tarbuuj*



Guava – *Amruud*



Socks – *Moojaa*



LESSON 14

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls, and Namaste teachers.

We hope you still remember what we learnt in our last lesson.

R T: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.”

R T: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.”

Do you know what it means?

Yes, “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.” means (Let’s go to the shop.)

Say this sentence twice after me.

R T: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.”

Class: “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.” “Chalo dukaan chalẽ.”

R T: “Chalo paathshaalaa chalẽ.” means (Let’s go to school.)

Class: “Chalo paathshaalaa chalẽ...Chalo paathshaalaa chalẽ.”

R T: “Chalo ghar chalẽ” means (Let’s go home.)

Do you know what this sentence means?

R T: “Chalo Labasa chalẽ.”

Bahut achchaa!

Yes, it means, (Let’s go to Labasa.)

Boys and girls, today we will learn to give answer in negative

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa.” Means (I cannot go to the shop.)

Remember –Boys will say “jaa saktaa” and girls will say “jaa saktii.”

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.”

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.”

Now all the girls say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.”

Girls: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.” “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.”

Now all the boys say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa.”

Boys: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa....Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa.”

Bahut achchaa!

Listen to the next sentence:

R T: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii.” (For girls)

R T: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa.” (For boys)

Now all the girls say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii.”

Girls: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii...Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktii.”

Now all the boys say the sentence twice after me.

R T “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa.” “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaa saktaa.”

Now listen to this sentence:

R T: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktii.”

R T: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktii.”

Now all the girls say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktii.”

Girls: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktii...Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktii.”

Now all the boys say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktaa.”

Boys: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktaa....Maĩ ghar nahii jaa saktaa.”

R T: “Maĩ Labasa nahii jaa saktii.”

Girls: “Maĩ Labasa nahii jaa saktii....Maĩ Labasa nahii jaa saktii.”

Now class, listen to this sentence:

Girls say this sentence after me twice

R T: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaaũgii.” Means (I won’t go home)

Girls: “Maĩ ghar nahii jaaũgii...Maĩ ghar nahii jaaũgii.”

R T: “Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa.” Means (I won’t go to Labasa.)

All the boys say after me twice.

R T: “Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa.” means (I won’t go to Labasa.)

Boys: “Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa...Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa.”

R T: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgaa.” Means (I won’t go to school.)

Boys: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgaa... Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgaa.”

R T: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgii.” Means (I won’t go to school.)

Girls: “Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgii...“Maĩ paathshaalaa nahii jaaũgii.”

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa.” (Boys) (I cannot go to the shop.)

Boys: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktaa.”

R T: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.” (Girls) (I cannot go to the shop.)

Girls: “Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii...Maĩ dukaan nahii jaa saktii.”

Thank you, dhanyavaad, and Vinaka Vakalevu!

And this brings us to the end of our lesson for today. Till our next lesson “Namaste Bachcho”

LESSON 15

RADIO TEACHER:

“Namaste! Bachcho and Namaste to all the teachers who are listening to our programme. As usual, let’s revise briefly what we learnt in our last lesson.

RT: “**Maĩ Dukaan nahii jaaũgaa.**” (Boys) - (I won’t go to the shop.)
Boys: “**Maĩ Dukaan nahii jaaũgaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Dukaan nahii jaaũgii.**” (Girls) - (I won’t go to the shop.)
Girls: “**Maĩ Dukaan nahii jaaũgii.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa.**” (Boys) - (I won’t go to Labasa.)
Boys: “**Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgii.**” (Girls) - (I won’t go to Labasa.)
Girls: “**Maĩ Labasa nahii jaaũgii.**”

RT: “**Maĩ paaṭhshaalaa nahii jaaũgaa.**” (Boys) - (I won’t go to school.)
Boys: “**Maĩ paaṭhshaalaa nahii jaaũgaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ paaṭhshaalaa nahii jaaũgii.**” (Girls) - (I won’t go to school.)
Girls: “**Maĩ paaṭhshaalaa nahii jaaũgii.**”

In our lesson today we will learn how to say in Hindi.

RT: “**You are washing clothes.**”

We will also learn the names of different clothes.
Listen to this sentence:

RT: “**Aap kyaa karte haĩ?**”
RT: “**Aap kyaa karte haĩ?**” Means (What are you doing?)

But for girls or ladies we say:

RT: “**Aap kyaa kartii haĩ?**”
Girls: “**Aap kyaa kartii haĩ?**”

For males we say “**karte**” and for females we say “**kartii**”
Now ask your friends this question:

RT: “**Aap kyaa karte haĩ?**”
Boys: “**Aap kyaa karte haĩ?**”

Bahut achchaa!

Now we will give different answers to this question:

RT: “**Maĩ kapṛaa dhotaa huũ.**” (I am washing clothes.)

RT: “**Maĩ kapṛaa dhotaa huũ.**”

But girls will say:

RT: “**Maĩ kapṛaa dhotii huũ.**” (Repeat)

Girls: “**Maĩ kapṛaa dhotii huũ.**”

Now instead of clothes, we will say different types of clothes e.g.

RT: “**Maĩ pyajamaa dhotaa huũ.**” (Pyajamaa means pants)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ kurtaa dhotaa huũ.**” (Boys)

Boys: “**Maĩ kurtaa dhotaa huũ...Maĩ kurtaa dhotaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kurtaa dhotii huũ.**” (Kurtaa means shirt)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ kurtaa dhotii huũ.**” (Girls)

Girls: “**Maĩ kurtaa dhotii huũ....Maĩ kurtaa dhotii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.**” (I am washing handkerchief.) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ....Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotii huũ.**” (I am washing handkerchief.) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotii huũ.**” **Maĩ rumaal dhotii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ sulu dhotaa huũ.**” (I am washing Sulu.) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ sulu dhotaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ....Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ sulu dhotii huũ.**” (I am washing Sulu.) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ sulu dhotii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ sulu dhotii huũ.**”

Now listen to this sentence.

RT: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotaa huũ.**” (I am washing shoes.) (Boys)

RT: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotaa huũ.**”

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotii huũ.**” (I am washing shoes.) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice.

RT: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ juutaa dhotii huũ...“Maĩ juutaa dhotii huũ.”**”

Boys and girls get in pairs and practice these sentences for 25 seconds whatever we have learnt today.

Thank you, dhanyavaad, and Vinaka Vakalevu!

Note

Fruits are essential ‘Prasad’ in Life

The enormous power of fruits is shown in the saying, “An apple a day keeps the doctor away.” Indians love fruits of all type. They always include fruits in their religious sacrifice, ‘**Prasad.**’ In Fiji, you may never get your own apples in the backyard... but how about trying mangoes, guavas, pawpaw, bananas, pineapples and watermelons for a change. Eat a lot of fruits for healthy living.

Boys and girls now it’s time to say “Namaste”

LESSON 16

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers.

Boys and girls do you still remember what we learnt last week?

Good! It is nice to learn that most of you remember and practice whatever we teach you in this programme

Say this sentence after me:

RT: “Aap kyaa karte hai?”

RT: “Aap kyaa karte hai?” It means (What are you doing?)

Class: “Aap kyaa karte hai?”

RT: “Maĩ kapṛaa dhotaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ kapṛaa dhotaa huũ.” (I am washing clothes.)

Class: “Maĩ kapṛaa dhotaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.” (I am washing handkerchief.)

Class: “Maĩ rumaal dhotaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ juutaa dhotaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ juutaa dhotaa huũ.” Do you know what the sentence means?

Yes, it means (I am washing shoes.)

Thank you boys and girls and thank you teachers for your keen interest in learning and practicing Hindi language in this programme.

Today we will teach you the common terms that we use in Hindi, cleaning our house and compound.

Now listen to this sentence.

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ.” means (I am cleaning the house) (boys)

Boys: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ.” (Girls)

Girls: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ.”

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

Boys: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ....Maĩ ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ.” Means (I am cleaning the house) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ.”

Girls: “Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ...Maĩ ghar saaf kartii huũ.”

Now listen to this:

RT: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartaa huũ.” Means (I am cleaning the walls) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartaa huũ.”

Boys: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartaa huũ...Maĩ diwaal saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartii huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartii huũ.” Means (I am cleaning the walls) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartii huũ.”

Girls: “Maĩ diwaal saaf kartii huũ”...“Maĩ diwaal saaf kartii huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartaa huũ.” means (I am cleaning the room) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartaa huũ.”

Boys: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartaa huũ.... “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartii huũ.” Means (I am cleaning the room) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartii huũ.”

Girls: “Maĩ kamraa saaf kartii huũ.... Maĩ kamraa saaf kartii huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartaa huũ.” Means (I am cleaning the kitchen) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

Boys: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartaa huũ....Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartaa huũ.”

RT: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartii huũ.” means (I am cleaning the kitchen) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartii huũ.”

Girls: “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartii huũ.... “Maĩ raasoi ghar saaf kartii huũ.”

RT: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartaa huũ.**” means (I am cleaning the compound) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartii huũ.**” means (I am cleaning the compound) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ āagan saaf kartii huũ.... “Maĩ āagan saaf kartii huũ.”**”

RT: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartaa huũ.**” Means (I am cleaning the windows) (Boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartii huũ.**” Means (I am cleaning the windows) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ khiṛkii saaf kartii huũ.**”

Bahut achchaa!

Please note that the boys will say “.....**kartaa huũ**; and girls will say: “.....**kartii huũ.**”

Teachers ‘please assist the students in practicing the above sentences after the lesson.

Till our next programme Namaste to you all

LESSON 17

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers.

Boys and girls, do you still remember what we learnt last week?

First of all let's revise briefly what we have learnt last week. Say these sentences after me. Remember, girls will say "kartii huũ" and boys will say "kartaa huũ."
Bahut achchaa boys and girls.

Now listen to this sentence:

RT: "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ."

RT: "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ." Means - (I am reading)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ....Maĩ paṛtaa huũ."

RT: "Maĩ paṛtii huũ."

RT: "Maĩ paṛtii huũ." Means - (I am reading)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: "Maĩ paṛtii huũ."

Girls: "Maĩ paṛtii huũ....Maĩ paṛtii huũ."

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: "Maĩ likhtaa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ likhtaa huũ...Maĩ likhtaa huũ."

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: "Maĩ likhtii huũ."

Girls: "Maĩ likhtii huũ....Maĩ likhtii huũ."

RT: "Maĩ khaataa huũ."

RT: "Maĩ khaataa huũ." means (I am eating) (boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: "Maĩ khaataa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ khaataa huũ...Maĩ khaataa huũ."

RT: "Maĩ khaatii huũ."

RT: "Maĩ khaatii huũ." means (I am eating) (girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ khaatii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ khaatii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ.**” means (I am working) (boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kheltaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kheltaa huũ.**” means (I am playing) (boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ kheltaa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ kheltaa huũ....Maĩ kheltaa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartii huũ.**” (I am working) (Girls)

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ kaam kartii huũ.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ kaam kartii huũ....Maĩ kaam kartii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kheltii huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaataa huũ.**”

RT: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaataa huũ.**” means (I am singing) (boys)

All the boys say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaataa huũ.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaataa huũ.**”

All the girls say this sentence after me twice

RT: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaatii huũ.**” means (I am singing) (girls)

Girls: “**Maĩ gaanaa gaatii huũ....Maĩ gaanaa gaatii huũ.**”

Boys and girls, we have learnt that when we refer to boys, they say:

“**Maĩ kheltaa huũ.**” But girls say: “**Maĩ kheltii huũ.**”

But when we talk about more than one person, we say:

RT: “**Hum khelte hai.**”

RT: “**Hum khelte hai.**” means (We are playing)

Say after me twice:

RT: “**Hum khelte hai.**”

Class: **“Hum khelte hai.”**

Please take turns and repeat the above sentence in plural form.
Bahut achhaa Bachcho!

“Bachcho” means **“Children/students”**

And this brings us to the end of our programme today.

Till we meet again “Namaste bachcho

Television –
Duurdarshan



Picture – *Chitar*

Radi– *Aakaashvaanii*



0



Washing Clothes –
Kapda Dhonaa

Shop – *Dukaan*



Passengers - *Yaatrii*



Temple - *Mandir*

Cotton Thread - *Doraa*



Tailor – *Darjii*

LESSON 18

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers.

Let's first revise what we have learnt in our lesson last week.

RT: "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ." (Repeat)

Do you know what this means in English?

Yes! "Maĩ paṛtaa huũ." means (I am reading.)

But girls will say: "Maĩ paṛtii huũ."

Listen to the next sentence.

Boys say the sentence twice after me:

RT: "Maĩ likhtaa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ likhtaa huũ....Maĩ likhtaa huũ."

Girls say the sentence twice after me:

RT: "Maĩ khaatii huũ."

Girls: "Maĩ khaatii huũ... Maĩ khaatii huũ."

Remember, while girls will say: "Maĩ khaatii huũ; boys will say: "Maĩ khaataa huũ."

Say the sentence twice after me:

Boys say:

RT: "Maĩ khaataa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ khaataa huũ....Maĩ khaataa huũ."

Girls say:

RT: "Maĩ kaam kartii huũ"

Girls: "Maĩ kaam kartii huũ.... Maĩ kaam kartii huũ."

Boys say:

RT: "Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ....Maĩ kaam kartaa huũ."

Boys say:

RT: "Maĩ kheltaa huũ."

Boys: "Maĩ kheltaa huũ....Maĩ kheltaa huũ."

Girls say:

RT: "Maĩ kheltii huũ."

Girls: "Maĩ kheltii huũ.... Maĩ kheltii huũ."

Now listen to Salesni:

RT: "Mujhe paanii deejeye."

RT: “**Mujhe paanii deejeeeye.**” It means (Give me water please!)
Remember, when we use ‘eeeye’ at the end of the verb, it is a polite way of speaking. That is why we use the word ‘please’.

RT: “**Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye.**”
RT: “**Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye.**” means (Give me food please)
Class: “**Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye.....Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye.**”

RT: “**Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.**”
RT: “**Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.**”

Now say this sentence twice, after me:

RT: “**Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.**”
Class: “**Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye....Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.**”

RT: “**Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.**” Means (Give me money please)

RT: “**Mujhe kaam deejeeeye.**”
RT: “**Mujhe kaam deejeeeye.**” (Give me work, please!)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: “**Mujhe kaam deejeeeye.**”
Class: “**Mujhe kaam deejeeeye....Mujhe kaam deejeeeye.**”
Bahut achchaa!

RT: “**Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye.**”
RT: “**Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye.**” Means (Give me ice-cream, please!)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: “**Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye.**”
Class: “**Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye.**” “**Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye.**”

Bahut achchaa!

Note

Shraawan mēBarsaat

Hindi speakers are very fond of the summer months of **Shraawan** and others that have **barsaat** or the rains. Rain bath and play time activities like swinging on the **jhuulaa** or swings are common sights during this time of the year. The festival of **Rakshaa Bandhan** is celebrated during **Shraawan**.

It is time for your Radio Teachers to say: ‘

LESSON 19

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers.
Let's first revise what we have learnt in our lesson last week.

RT: "Mujhe paanii deejeeeye."
RT: "Mujhe paanii deejeeeye." It means (Give me water please.)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: "Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye."
Class: "Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye....Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye."
RT: "Mujhe bhojan deejeeeye." Means (Give me food, please!)

RT: "Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye."
RT: "Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye." Means (Give me money, please!)

Class: "Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye.... "Mujhe paisaa deejeeeye."

RT: "Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye."
RT: "Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye." Means (Give me ice-cream, please!)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: "Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye."
Class: "Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye....Mujhe ice-cream deejeeeye."

Bahut achchaa bachcho!

In our lesson today, we will teach you to talk about weather in Hindi.
Listen to this sentence:

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai, Epeli?"
RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai, Epeli?" means (What is the weather like today, Epeli?)

Class asks this question to Epeli: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai, Epeli?"

Now instead of Epeli, take Salote's name:
Listen to us:

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai, Salote?"
Now listen to the reply:
Listen to us:

RT: “Aaj garmii hai”

RT: “Aaj garmii hai” means (Today is hot)

Say this sentence twice after us:

RT: “Aaj garmii hai”

Class: “Aaj garmii hai....Aaj garmii hai”

But if the weather is cold, we say:

RT: “Aaj sardii hai”

RT: “Aaj sardii hai” means (Today is cold)

Instead of “Sardii” we can also use the word “Thund”

“Sardii” and “Thund” mean ‘cool’ or ‘cold.’ but if the weather is normal or good, we say:

Say this twice sentence after me:

RT: “Aaj kaa mausam theek hai” means (Today’s weather is good)

RT: “Aaj kaa mausam theek hai”

Class: “Aaj kaa mausam theek hai....Aaj kaa mausam theek hai”

Bahut achchaa bachcho and ‘Dhanyavaad’ teachers for your assistance.

It is time for your Radio Teachers to say: ‘Namaste!’

LESSON 20

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers.

Let's briefly revise what we have learnt in our lesson last week.

RT: "Aaj garmii hai"

RT: "Aaj garmii hai"

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai?"

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai? Means (What is the weather like today?)

Ask us about the weather:

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam kaisaa hai?"

Say after me twice:

RT: "Aaj sardii hai."

Class: "Aaj sardii hai.... "Aaj sardii hai."

Instead of "Sardii" say: "Thund"

RT: "Aaj thund hai"

Class: "Aaj thund hai.....Aaj thund hai"

But if the weather is normal or good, we say:

RT: "Aaj kaa mausam theek hai"

Class: "Aaj kaa mausam theek hai... Aaj kaa mausam theek hai"

Now say this sentence twice after me:

"Aaj kaa mausam theek hai"

Dhanyavaad bachcho and Teachers!

In our lesson today, we will learn the names of some common fruits in Hindi.

Listen to this:

RT: "Aam"

"Aam" means 'mango'

"Aam kachchaa hai."

RT: "Aam kachchaa hai." It means (The mango is raw/ green)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: "Aam kachchaa hai."

Class: "Aam kachchaa hai."

RT: "Amruud meethaa hai." It means (The guava is sweet.)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: "Amruud meethaa hai."

Class: "Amruud meethaa hai....Amruud meethaa hai."

RT: “**Tarbuuj meethaa hai.**” It means (The water-melon is sweet.)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: “**Tarbuuj meethaa hai.**”

Class: “**Tarbuuj meethaa hai....Tarbuuj meethaa hai.**”

Now listen to this:

RT: “**Kelaa meethaa hai.**” It means (The banana is sweet.)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

RT: “**Kelaa meethaa hai.**”

Class: “**Kelaa meethaa hai.... Kelaa meethaa hai.**”

Bahut achchaa bachcho

Culture

In our Conversational programme, we also talk about the basic cultural aspects. Today we will tell you about ‘**Rakshaa Bandhan**’ The word ‘**Rakshaa**’ means to ‘protect’ and ‘Bandhan’ means ‘cord’. So ‘Rakshaa Bandhan’ is a cord tied by a sister on a brother’s right wrist. Nowadays, we have colourful designs of this cord with shapes of flowers, heart, etc. There are also words written as ‘My Brother’, ‘Love to my Brother’, etc. In our society it is the duty of a brother to safeguard and protect his sister whenever she is in difficulty.

In olden days, when the soldiers were going to war, the girls used to tie ‘Rakshaa Bandhan’ on the wrist of every soldier and praying for his safety.

When a sister ties this cord on her brother’s wrist, the brother assures her that he will always look after her. He also gives her a gift on this occasion.

‘Rakshaa Bandhan’ also teach us to respect every female as your own sister. A girl even in your neighbourhood or village and locality is like your own sister- respect her, and also protect her.

I am sure every girl in your class should be like your sister; and every boy in the class like your brother. You all need one another’s love, respect and care.

In Hindi, for a sister, we say: ‘**Bahan**’ and for a brother we say ‘**Bhaai**’

So ‘Rakshaa Bandhan’ is the love with respect between a brother and a sister.

So this festival, or custom of ‘**Rakshaa Bandhan**’; we can make a home, neighbourhood, our country and the whole world a safe and respectable place!

Boys and Girls, and teachers, this brings us to the end of our programme, for not only today but to the end of this term. Till we meet again, we are your Radio Teachers, saying:

“Goodbye, Namaste, Ni Sa Moce and Faeksia.”

Clothes - *Kapraa*



Sister tying Rakshaa Bandhan



Rakshaa Bandaan - *Rakhii*



Ring - *Aṅguthii*
/Challaa



Scissors - *Kaichii*



Bell - *Ghantii*



Broom - *Jhaaruu*

LESSON 21

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today.

Boys and girls, do you remember what we learnt in our last lesson?

Let's very briefly revise:

RT: "Aam kachchaa hai." Means (The mango is raw/ green)

Class says this sentence twice after me:

Class: "Aam kachchaa hai....Aam kachchaa hai."

RT: "Amruud meethaa hai." Means (The guava is sweet.)

Class says this sentence twice after me

RT: "Amruud meethaa hai."

Class: "Amruud meethaa hai".... "Amruud meethaa hai."

RT: "Tarbuuj meethaa hai." Means (The water-melon is sweet.)

Class says this sentence twice after me

RT: "Tarbuuj meethaa hai"

Class: "Tarbuuj meethaa hai....Tarbuuj meethaa hai."

Class says this sentence twice after me

RT: "Kela meethaa hai."

Class: "Kela meethaa hai....Kela meethaa hai."

Listen to this.

RT: "Nimbuu khaataa hai" (The lemon is sour.)

Class says this sentence twice after me

RT: "Nimbuu khaataa hai"

Class: "Nimbuu khaataa hai.... Nimbuu khaataa hai"

Bahut achchaa bachcho!

Today, we will teach you how to ask your friend what he/she would like to eat or drink.

Listen to this sentence.

RT: "Aap kyaa khaayenge?" It means (What would you like to eat?)

Class says this sentence twice after me

RT: "Aap kyaa khaayenge?"

Class: "Aap kyaa khaayenge? ...Aap kyaa khaayenge?"

Now listen to the answers:

RT: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa." It means (I would you like to eat mangoes)

Say this sentence twice after me

RT: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa."

Class: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.....Maĩ aam khaaũngaa."

Bahut achchaa bach

But remember, boys will say: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.**”

But girls would say: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngii.**”

And all the boys say after me:

RT: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.....Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.**”

And all the girls say after me:

RT: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngii.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngii....Maĩ aam khaaũngii.**”

Bahut achchaa

Teacher to write this table on the blackboard or chart before the lesson.

SENTENCE PATTERN

Maĩ	Aam (Mango)	Khaaũngaa. [Boys]
	Amruud (Guava)	
	Kelaa (Banana)	
	Tarbuuj (Watermelon)	Khaaũngii [Girls]
	Aapuul/Seb (Apple)	
	Jaamun (Kavika)	

Now boys and girls, say these sentences from the table once after me. The boys will say “**khaaũngaa**” and the girls will say “**khaaũngii**”. Ready:

RT: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngii.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ aam khaaũngii.**”

RT: “**Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ seb/Aapuul khaaũngaa.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũngaa.**”

Bahut achchaa bachcho and dhanyavaad (Thank you) Teachers!

Till our next programme Namaste to all.

LESSON 22

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today. First of all boys and girls, let's revise what we learnt in our last lesson.

RT: "Aap kyaa khaayenge?"

Does anyone know the meaning of this sentence?

Yes, it means: (What would you like to eat?)

Now say after me:

RT: "Aap kyaa khaayenge?"

Class: "Aap kyaa khaayenge?".... "Aap kyaa khaayenge?"

Bahut achchaa!

Now let's give some answers.

RT: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa."

Remember boys will say "khaaũngaa." But girls will say "Khaaũngii"

All the boys say after me twice:

RT: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa."

Boys: "Maĩ aam khaaũngaa."

All the girls say after me twice:

RT: "Maĩ aam khaaũngii."

Girls: "Maĩ aam khaaũngii.....Maĩ aam khaaũngii."

Listen to this:

RT: "Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa."

All the boys say after me twice

RT: "Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa."

Boys: "Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa.....Maĩ kelaa khaaũngaa."

All the girls say after me twice:

RT: "Maĩ kelaa khaaũngii."

Girls: "Maĩ kelaa khaaũngii..... Maĩ kelaa khaaũngii."

RT: "Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa."

All the boys say after me twice:

RT: "Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa."

Boys: "Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa....Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngaa."

All the girls say after me twice:

RT: "Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngii."

Girls: "Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngii....Maĩ Tarbuuj khaaũngii."

RT: “**Maĩ seb/Aapuul khaaũgaa**

All the boys say after me twice:

RT: “**Maĩ seb/Aapuul khaaũgaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ Aapuul khaaũgaa....Maĩ Aapuul khaaũgaa.**”

All the girls say after me twice:

RT: “**Maĩ Aapuul khaaũgii.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ Aapuul khaaũgii...Maĩ Aapuul khaaũgii.**”

RT: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgaa.**”

All the boys say after me twice:

RT: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgaa.**”

Boys: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgaa....Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgaa.**”

All the girls say after me twice:

RT: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgii.**”

Girls: “**Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgii....Maĩ Jaamun khaaũgii.**”

Today we will teach you to say in Hindi: ‘What you would like to drink?’

Listen to us first:

R.T: “**Aap kyaa peeyenge?**” (Repeat)

R.T: “**Aap kyaa peeyenge?**” Means (What you would like to drink?)

Now Listen to us again as we would take each other’s name:

Now boys and girls take your friend’s name and ask what he /she would like to drink. Listen to us first:

R.T: “**Aap kyaa peeyenge, Salote?**”

R.T: “**Aap kyaa peeyenge, Waqa?**”

Now practice with your friends for 20 seconds under your Teacher’s guidance.

Bahut achchaa bachcho and dhanyavaad (Thank you) Teachers!

Now let’s look at the likely answers in the substitution table:

Now look at the chart that your teacher must have put on the blackboard:

Maĩ	Paanii (water)	peenaa	Chaahtaa (boys)	huũ
	Chaaye (tea)			
	Duudh (milk)			
	Sharbat (juice)			
	Cofii(coffee)		Chaahtii (girls)	

Remember : Boys will say “**chaahtaa huũ**”; but girls will say “**chaahtii huũ.**”

And that brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till the next lesson Namaste to all.

LESSON 23

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today.
Listen to me:

RT: “Aap kyaa peeyenge?”
“Aap kyaa peeyenge?” Means (What would you like to drink?)

Now listen to us:

RT: **Saleshni:** “Aap kyaa peeyenge, Kumar?”
RT: **Kumar:** “Maĩ paanii peenaa chaahtaa huũ.”
RT: **Kumar:** “Aap kyaa peeyenge, Saleshni?”
RT: **Saleshni:** “Maĩ chaaye peenaa chaahtii huũ.”
RT: **Saleshni:** “Aap kyaa peeyenge, Kumar?”
RT: **Kumar:** “Maĩ sharbat peenaa chaahtaa huũ.”

Now boys and girls practice these sentences with your friends by asking questions and giving answers.

Teachers please take charge.

Boys and girls, in our programme today, we will teach you how to say in Hindi: “My clothes are wet; “My clothes are dry.”

Listen to this sentence:

RT: “Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ.”
RT: “Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ.” (My clothes are wet.)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

RT: “Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ.”
Class: “Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ....Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ.”

Now get in pairs and practice this sentence.

Bahut achchaa! (Very good)

Now listen to this sentence with the opposite in meaning:

RT: “Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.”
RT: “Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.” means (My clothes are dry.)

Now listen to us:

RT: “Mere kapṛe bheege haĩ.” (My clothes are wet)
R T: “Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.” (My clothes are dry.)

Now boys and girls practice this sentence with your neighbour by saying:

RT: “Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.”

Class: “Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.... Mere kapṛe sukhe haĩ.”

Bahut achchaa!

Now ask your neighbour if his/her clothes are wet.

Listen to us:

R.T: **Saleshni:** “Kyaa aap ke kapṛe bheege haĩ, Kumar?”

R.T: **Kumar:** “Kyaa aap ke kapṛe bheege haĩ, Saleshni?”

Now ask your neighbour if his/her clothes are wet.

Class: “Kyaa aap ke kapṛe bheege haĩ”... (Name of your neighbour)

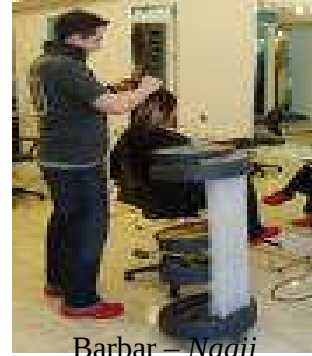
Bahut achchaa!

In our next lesson we will expand our conversation on this topic. Till we meet again

Namaste bachcho.



Office - *Daftar*



Barbar – *Naatii*



Gift – *Uphaar*

Pillow - *Takiya* Blanket - *Kambal*



Bed – *Khaat*

LESSON 24

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today.

Boys and girls, in our lesson today, we would expand the conversation from the last lesson. Listen to us first.

R.T: “Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ”

R.T: “Jii nahii, mere kapre bheege haĩ”

R.T: “Jii nahii, mere kapre bheege nahii haĩ?”

Let’s very briefly revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

R.T: “Mere kapre bheege haĩ.” (My clothes are wet.)

Now say this sentence twice after me

R.T: “Mere kapre bheege haĩ.”

Class: “Mere kapre bheege haĩ....Mere kapre bheege haĩ.”

Now say this sentence after me twice:

R.T: “Mere kapre sukhe haĩ.”

Class: “Mere kapre sukhe haĩ....Mere kapre sukhe haĩ.”

R.T: “Mere kapre sukhe haĩ.”Means (My clothes are dry.)

Now ask your friend if his / her clothes are wet. Listen to this sentence.

R.T: “Kyaa aap ke kapre bhiige haĩ?”

R.T: “Kyaa aap ke kapre bhiige haĩ?”

Now ask your friend if his / her clothes are wet. Listen to this sentence.

Class: “Kyaa aap ke kapre bheege haĩ?”

Give your answer as:

R.T: “Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ.”

Class: “Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ.”

Now we would give the answer in negative, meaning our clothes are not wet.

Listen to us:

Saleshni: “Kyaa aap ke kapre bheege haĩ, Kumar?”

Kumar: “Jii nahii, mere kapre bheege nahii haĩ”

Now boys and girls practice these sentences with your friends

R.T: “Kyaa aap ke kapre bheege haĩ?”

Class: “Jii nahii, mere kapre bheege nahii haĩ.”

Bahut achchaa bachcho and dhanyavaad (Thank you) Teachers!

We hope you will practice these sentences with your friends.

Remember, “Practice makes one perfect”

And that brings us to the end of our programme for today.

Till the next lesson Namaste to

LESSON 25

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today.

Let's very briefly revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

R.T: "Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ"

R.T: "Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ"

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ"

Class: "Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ....Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ"

RT: "Jii haã, mere kapre bheege haĩ" It means: (Yes, my clothes are wet)

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: "Jii nahii, mere kapre sukhe nahii haĩ"

R.T: "Jii nahii, mere kapre sukhe nahii haĩ" It means: (No, my clothes are not dry.)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Jii nahii, mere kapre sukhe nahii haĩ"

Class: "Jii nahii, mere kapre sukhe nahii haĩ...Jii nahii, mere kapre sukhe nahii haĩ"

Bahut achchaa!

Boys and girls, in our lesson today, we will learn how to say this in Hindi:

(Where are you going?)

In Hindi we say:

R.T: "Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?"

Listen to the answer:

R.T: "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ."

R.T: "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ." It means: (I am going to the shop.)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ."

Class: "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ." "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ."

Remember boys will say "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ."

But girls will say: "Maĩ dukaan jaatii huũ."

Now all the girls ask the boys:

Girls: "Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?" "Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?"

Now all the boys will answer:

Boys: "Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ....Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ."

Now all the boys will ask girls:

R.T: "Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?" (Where are you going?)

Now all the girls will answer:

Girls: “Aap kahañ jaatii hai?” “Aap kahañ jaatii hai?”

Bahut achchaa!

CULTURE

Boys and girls and teachers, as you know that during Conversational Hindi programme, while we teach how to converse or speak in Hindi we also tell you the basic cultural aspects of Indian Culture. It is important for the two major races to learn each others language and culture also for better understanding.

In culture, today we will tell you about the significance of Diwali Festival.

Diwali is the festival of lights. This is the most widely celebrated festival among the Hindus. This is also the time when the farmers harvest their second crop. Special prayers are held with Fire rituals or **Hawan Yaj** to thank the Almighty God for the good harvest of the crops. Diwali is also the time after heavy monsoon floods in India. The ground is wet and dampness everywhere. People clean their house to remove the filthy smell.

Diwali is the time when there is darkness everywhere. A lot lights /diyaas are lit to remove the darkness. In the Indian calendar, Diwali is also the time for New Year. The business community and others hold special prayers to welcome the New Year.

The importance of Diwali has increased with association of great Hindu leaders’ also. Lord Raama returned to Ayodhya after fourteen (14) years of exile and after killing King Raavnaa.

The people of Ayodhya welcomed their future king by lighting rows of light/diyaas on the path followed by Raama. On Diwali day Lord Krishna beheaded another demon king Narkaasuraa and freed 16,000 women from his captivity. On Diwali day Sikh Leader Guru Hargovind Singh was also freed from the captive of Moghals. It was on Diwali day that the Social and Religious Leader Swami Dayanand Saraswati died. Diwali is the time to clean our homes and surroundings, offer prayers, renew friendship and enjoy with glittering lights and special vegetarian dishes and sweets. We are thankful to the government for declaring a public holiday on Diwali.

And now we have come to the end of our programme. Your Radio Teachers wishing you ‘Happy Diwali.’

LESSON 26

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today. Let's very briefly revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

R.T: “Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?”

Class: “Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?” “Aap kahaã jaate haĩ?”

Now listen to the answer:

R.T: “Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.”

R.T: “Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.”

Remember boys will say “Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.” But girls will say: “Maĩ dukaan jaatii huũ.”

Repeat this sentence:

R.T: “Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.”

Boys: “Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.....Maĩ dukaan jaataa huũ.”

Girls: “Maĩ dukaan jaatii huũ.....Maĩ dukaan jaatii huũ.”

Bahut achchaa!

Today we will teach you to say in Hindi: (What will you buy from the shop?)

Listen to this sentence

R.T: “Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?”

R.T: “Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?”

Bahut achchaa! “Bachcho” means “boys and girls”

Now let's look at the table below and learn the names of other items we buy from the shop:

Maĩ	Dukaan se	Duudh (milk)	Khariidũgaa (Boys)
		Chaawal (rice)	
		Cheenii (sugar)	
		Dhaal (Dhal)	
		Ghee (ghee)	
		Namak (salt)	Khariidũgii (Girls)
		Pyaaaj (onion)	
		Aaluu (potatoes)	
		Makkhan (butter)	

We request the class to practice all the sentences in the table as a class and individually under your Teacher's guidance.

Note

Importance of Savings

Many people place a great emphasis on saving money for the rainy day or the day you might really need money. Like everyone else we go out shopping but we are all expected to do shopping wisely, just buying what we really need and saving every dollar we may be able to.

Supermarkets have now replaced the old idea of **‘baazaar.’**

And this brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till our next lesson ‘Namaste to you all’

LESSON 27

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste boys and girls and Namaste to the teachers who are listening to our programme today.

Let's very briefly revise what we have learnt in our last lesson.

R.T: "Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?"

R.T: "Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?" (What will you buy from the shop?)

Say twice after me:

R.T: "Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?"

Class: "Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?"..... "Aap dukaan se kyaa kharidenge?"

Bahut achcha!

Now look at the substitution Table from the Lesson 26 and practice the various answers e.g.:

R.T: "Main dukaan se duudh kharidūngaa"

Boys and girls practice the answers for 20 seconds under the guidance of your teacher.

Dhanyavaad bachcho and dhanyavaad teachers!

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: "Aaj paanii Baras rahaa hai"

R.T: "Aaj paanii Baras rahaa hai" means (It is raining today)

Boys and girls say this sentence twice after me

R.T: "Aaj paanii Baras rahaa hai"

Class: "Aaj paanii Baras rahaa hai"

Bahut achcha bachcho!

Now listen to the third sentence concerning rain:

R.T: "Kapre bheeg jayange"

R.T: "Kapre bheeg jayange" means (The clothes will get wet.)

Say this sentence twice after me

R.T: "Kapre bheeg jayange."

Class: "Kapre bheeg jaayenge.....Kapre bheeg jaayenge"

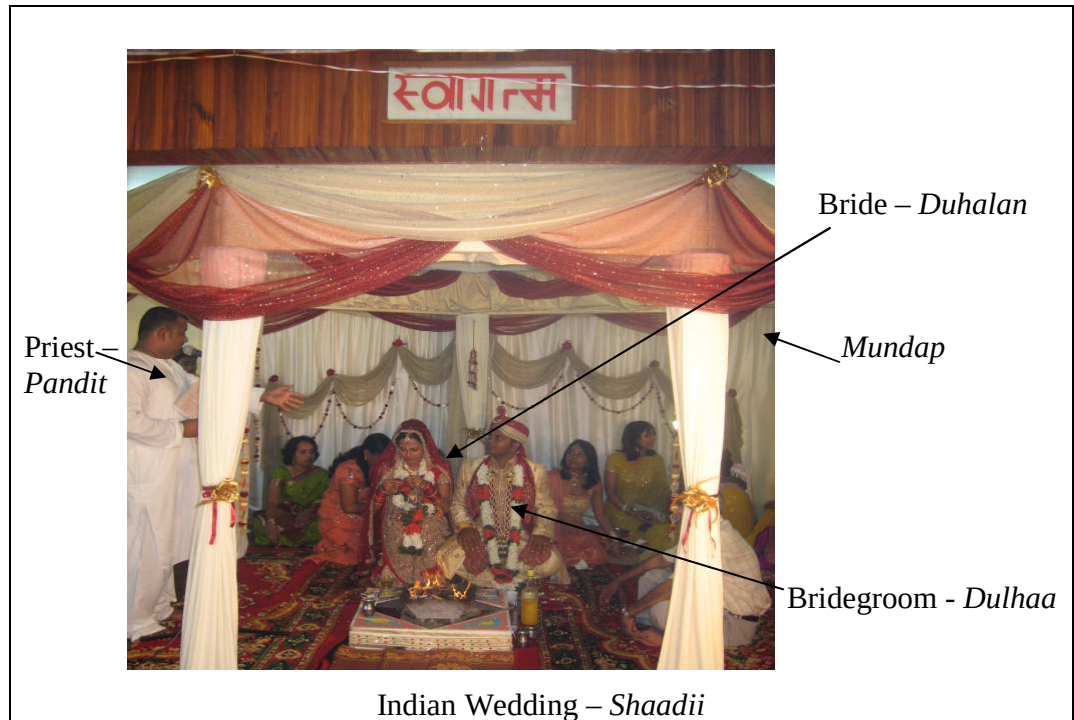
Note

Don't get wet unnecessarily.

Most people place a lot of emphasis on remaining neat, clean, tidy and dry. People, especially children should take great care of themselves. Getting wet or wearing wet clothes, and wet shoes may result in flu or other problems. So everyone is advised to care of clothes and themselves.

In real life, people rarely get wet like the actors in Indian movies.

And this brings us to the end of our programme for today. Till our next lesson 'Namaste to you



Kitchen – Raasoi Ghar/Kitchen



Money - Paisaa



LESSON 28

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers. Let's briefly revise what we have learnt in our lesson last week.

R.T: "Aaj paanii baras rahaa hai." Means (It is raining today)

Say this sentence twice after me

R.T: "Kapre bheeg jayange"

R.T: "Kapre bheeg jayange" It means (The clothes will get wet.)

Class: "Kapre bheeg jayange".... "Kapre bheeg jayange"

Bahut achchaa!

R.T: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye" means (I need an umbrella)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye"

Class: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye.....Mujhe chaataa chaahiye."

Bahut achcha!

R.T: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge"

R.T: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge"

Class: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge....Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge"

Bahut achcha!

R.T: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge" (My books will get wet)

I need money to buy an umbrella. In Hindi we say:

R.T: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisaa chaahiye"

R.T: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisaa chaahiye" It means (I need money to buy an umbrella)

Say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisaa chaahiye"

Class: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisaa chaahiye"

Bahut achcha!

This sentence is long and may be a bit difficult. So boys and girls, please practice this sentence with your friends under the guidance of your teacher for 20 seconds.

Dhanyavaad!

Note

Something for the Rainy Day

It is very important to keep something for the rainy day. Even an umbrella is handy. But one must always be prepared for bad weather and bad times to come. The best way to be prepared is to save as much money as possible. With money one can buy anything: food clothes, books, umbrella etc.

And thus brings the end of our programme for today. Till our next lesson 'Namaste to you all'

LESSON 29

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste to the Teachers. Let's briefly revise what we have learnt in our lesson last week.

In our programme today, we will teach you how to say politely when borrowing things from others. In cultural aspects we will also discuss our response and behaviour when attending to a neighbour's cultural religious functions. But as usual, first let us revise what we learnt in our last lesson.

Listen to this sentence:

R.T: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye" (Repeat)

R.T: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye" means (I need an umbrella)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye"

Class: "Mujhe chaataa chaahiye.....Mujhe chaataa chaahiye"

R.T: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge" (Repeat)

R.T: "Mere pustak bheeg jaayenge" means "My books will get wet"

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisa chaahiye"

Class: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisa chaahiye"

R.T: "Chaataa kharidne ke liye mujhe paisa chaahiye"
It means "I need money to buy an umbrella"

R.T: "Kyaa mai aap kaa pen le saktaa hu?" (Repeat)
It means "May I borrow your pen, please?"

Please say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: "Kyaa mai aap kaa pen le saktaa hu?"

Class: "Kyaa mai aap kaa pen le saktaa hu?"

But remember while **boys will say: "...saktaa hu?"**
girls will say "...saktii hu?"

Instead of 'pen' you can substitute other words as ruler, book, rubber, etc.

R.T: "Kyaa mai aap se kuch paisa le saktaa hu?"

Kyaa mai aap kaa	Ruulaa (ruler)	le	Saktaa (boys)	Hu?
	Pen			
	Pustak (book)		Saktii (girls)	
	Rubbaa (rubber)			

Listen to this sentence:

“May I borrow some money from you?” In Hindi we say:

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

Class: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

Now say this sentence twice after me:

Again while the boys say: “...le saktaa huũ?” girls say: “...le saktii huũ.”

All the boys say after me twice;

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

Boys: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

All the girls say after me twice;

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktii huũ?”

Girls: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktii huũ?”... “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktii huũ?”

Bahut achchaa!

CULTURE

Boys and girls, today we will talk about some Indian cultural aspects and how we should present ourselves.

It should be noted that all the Indian festivals as Holi, Diwali and all the Indian celebrations and functions as marriage, new born child, blessing a new house, death, prayers, etc. are sacred. As such no meat or alcoholic drinks are permitted.

When we are invited to such ceremonies or functions, please ensure that we refrain from eating meat or fish or being drunk and attend the functions in our Indian neighbourhood.

Any assistance from you like erection of shed, cooking or just physical presence to share the happiness or sorrow will be greatly appreciated.

Similarly, assistance or presence of Indian neighbours in Fijian homes will also be greatly appreciated. Fiji is a small place with Fijians and Indians living together. So let us understand and respect each other to make this nation a happy, friendly, and a wealthy one.

We all are the children of same and only one Almighty God whom we may call ‘Kalou,’ ‘Ishwar,’ ‘Prabhu’ or ‘Allah’.

And with these thoughts boys and girls, and our teachers, it is time to say’ Namaste!

LESSON 30

RADIO TEACHER

Namaste bachcho and Namaste teachers.

First of all let's briefly revise what we have learnt in our lesson.
Listen to this sentence:

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap kaa pen le saktaa huũ.” (Repeat)

But remember while boys will say:

“...saktaa huũ?” girls will say “...le saktii huũ?”

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap kaa pen le saktaa huũ?”

Boys: “Kyaa maĩ aap kaa pen le saktaa huũ?” “Kyaa maĩ aap kaa pen le saktaa huũ?”

Bahut achchaa!

And how would you say in Hindi:

R.T: “May I borrow some money from you?” In Hindi we say:

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?” (repeat)

Please say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

Class: “Kyaa maĩ aap se kuch paisaa le saktaa huũ?”

Bahut achchaa! Bachcho.

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: “Aao bhojan karo.” It means (Come and have meal.)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Aao bhojan karo.”

Class: “Aao bhojan karo.” “Aao bhojan karo.”

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: “Aao chaaye peeye.”

R.T: “Aao chaaye peeye.” It means (Come and drink tea.)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Aao chaaye peeye.”

Class: “Aao chaaye peeye.” “Aao chaaye peeye.”

When we say “Aao bhojan karo.” we normally address our friends or someone of your age group or younger than you.

But when we address our elder brothers, parents, teacher's etc. We say like this with respect:

R.T: “Aaeeye bhojan kijeeye.”

R.T: “Aaeeye bhojan kijeeye.”

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: “Aao bhojan karo.”

R.T: “Aao bhojan karo.”

Class: “Aao bhojan karo.” “Aao bhojan karo.”

In the similar way, we also say with politeness and respect when we invite someone for tea.

Now listen to this sentence:

R.T: “Aaiye chaaye peejiye.” (Repeat)

Now say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Aaiye chaaye peejiye.”

R.T: “Aaiye chaaye peejiye.”

Class: “Aaiye chaaye peejiye....Aaiye chaaye peejiye.”

But when you have had your meal or tea, then you will reply this way:

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar liyaa”

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar liyaa “
It means (Thank you; I have already had my meal.)

Now it is your turn to say this sentence twice after me:

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar lii”

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar lii”

Class: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar lii.... “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne bhojan kar lii.”

And how would you reply when you have had your tea?

Listen to me:

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne chaaye pii lii”

R.T: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne chaaye pii lii”

Now say this sentence twice after me:

Class: “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne chaaye pii lii” “Dhanyavaad, maiñ ne chaaye pii lii”

Bahut achcha bachcho and dhanyavaad teachers for your guidance.

Note

Aakaashvaanii - Voice from the Radio

Hindi speakers have always had a lot of faith in the power of communicating from a long-distance through radio or **aakaashvaanii** or satellites. Your radio Teacher is also using the **aakaashvaanii** medium to reach you. In this way they will reach people they might never meet or see in life.

We have now come to the end of our lesson for Intermediate Level. Our next lesson will be Advanced Level. It was our pleasure to teach you Conversational Hindi and cultural aspects also. We are your radio teachers, together with our technician of Schools Broadcast unit. We wish you all the best. “Dhanyavaad, Vinaka Vakalevu!”

